

FURIOUS SCOLD.

MRS. NATION'S IRE VENTED ON THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Dramatic and Sensational Incident in the Executive Chamber of the Capitol at Topeka.

SOLID HOUR OF HARANGUE

DURING WHICH GOV. STANLEY WAS CALLED MANY NAMES.

Denounced as a "Lawbreaker" and "Perjuror" for Not Assisting in the Crusade Against "Jointers."

LOST HIS TEMPER BUT ONCE

AND THEN THERE WAS A WAR OF INDISTINGUISHABLE WORDS.

Cable Determined to Use Her Hatchet Again—Her Work Indorsed by Local Prohibitionists.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation today visited the office of Governor William E. Stanley in his chambers in the Capitol building and for a solid hour arraigned the chief executive of the State for his failure to close the saloons of Kansas. Then in turn she visited the offices of Attorney General Goddard, County Attorney Nichols and Sheriff Porter and demanded of each that they close the saloons.

When Mrs. Nation entered Governor Stanley's office she was followed by a crowd of newspaper reporters and others. By turns she upbraided Governor Stanley for his failure to uphold the laws against liquor selling or begged him for aid to carry on her crusade. She put her questions with fierceness and answered them herself without giving the Governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense.

Mrs. Nation accused Governor Stanley of branding her as a lawbreaker and demanded to know if he had a better method than she of ridding the State of saloons.

"Do you think my method is right?" she asked.

"No, I don't," replied the Governor.

"Well, Governor, have you a better one?"

As the Governor turned in his chair to make answer every one listened intently. "No, I don't think I have," he finally replied. Continuing, he managed to edge in a few words more. "What can I do? I am powerless. The law does not allow me to do what I desire. The law gives me no privileges. What can I do?"

"If necessary call out the militia," was Mrs. Nation's prompt reply. Then the crusader began a philippic that caused Governor Stanley's anger to rise, and the crowd grouped about his desk to look on in wonder.

CALLS HIM A PERJURER.

"You can close every joint in Kansas, if you will, Governor Stanley," she said, with force. "You can do it if you want to, but you won't. You are a lawbreaker yourself. If you don't, you took your oath of office to keep the Constitution. You refuse my request; you are not only a lawbreaker but a perjurer."

As Mrs. Nation proceeded, she became more vehement and her voice quivered. She rose from her chair and looked full in the face of Governor Stanley, and pointing her finger at him, called him "lawbreaker" and "perjuror" without the least show of fear. She repeated these words of accusation again and again. He tried to make reply, but she gave him no chance, the words of invective pouring from her with a rush that would not be stemmed.

Finally, his temper gone, Governor Stanley arose from his chair and shouted back: "You cannot come here and talk this way to me. You cannot talk to me this way, I say. You are a woman, but I won't stand it. You will have to leave if you cannot be quiet."

"I am a mother. I am a grandmother, and I represent the mothers of the State."

"You don't. You don't represent them," almost shouted the Governor.

The words flew back and forth with such fierceness that it was impossible to distinguish them. The room was in an uproar. Then Mrs. Nation talked more calmly, pleading with the Governor to aid her. "You come with me and help smash saloons," she urged, and then she added: "If you won't help us—if you won't help me, I'll go around and I'll smash! smash! smash! Governor. The devil seems to have a cinch on men, but he has not a cinch on the hatchets and rocks."

STANLEY'S PROMISE.

Finally Governor Stanley volunteered: "You get the prosecuting attorneys; the different counties to put the 'joint' keepers in jail, and I'll use my power as Governor to keep them in. I'll see that they are not pardoned out."

This promise instantly transformed Mrs. Nation. She fairly beamed with joy, and, thanking the Governor, started for the office of Attorney General Goddard. The attorney general was engaged, but she forced her way into his private office and introduced herself with these words: "We want you to close these joints, these murder shops."

She demanded that he remove those officials who neglected their duty in allowing the saloons to run, and when he evaded her direct questions and referred her to the county attorney, Mrs. Nation asked: "Mr. Attorney General, you are not dodging, are you? Now, don't dodge."

With a parting injunction to do what he had sworn to on taking his oath, Mrs. Nation, followed by an army of people with a body guard of newspaper men, started for the county attorney's office.

"The Governor and attorney general are dodging," she said, "but there is no dodging my hatchet."

She had lost her wraps and her veil during her raid on the Statehouse, but she wasted no time looking for them.

To County Attorney Nichols she repeated her demands, and finally said she wished to swear out a warrant for the saloon keeper's wife who had attacked her Saturday night with a broomstick. Mrs. Nation then went to the office of Sheriff Cook. The sheriff soon was in a rage, and at last, boiling over with anger under her scorching attack, he broke away and, rushing

UNTIL MARCH 6

ENGLISH PEOPLE WILL WEAR DEEP MOURNING FOR VICTORIA.

After that Date and Till April 17 Half Mourning Will Prevail in Official Circles.

CONCESSION BY KING EDWARD

TO THE DEALERS IN COLORED GOODS OF ENGLISH CITIES.

Were Threatened with Financial Ruin, Which Has Been Averted by Modification of First Decree.

FUNERAL NEXT SATURDAY

ROUTE OF PROCESSION TO BE DRAPE IN BLACK AND PURPLE.

Edward VII Proclaimed King in Windsor with Ancient Ceremony—German Crown Prince Decorated.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A supplement of the Gazette this afternoon announces that it is not desired that the public wear deep mourning for the Queen after March 6, but that half mourning should be worn until April 17. There has been a strong outcry from manufacturers and merchants at a prolonged period of mourning. The dealers regarded the first edict with dismay, and widespread injury to the colored goods trade, and in many cases actual ruin, was anticipated. Following the precedent of 1788, when the city merchants petitioned George III to curtail the period of mourning, trade circles in the United Kingdom had already started a petition to King Edward VII, begging him to limit the period of national mourning. On previous occasions, the King, as Prince of Wales, used his influence in this direction, and now, as King, he has asserted his well-known opposition to the observance of long periods of official mourning.

Practically all business will be suspended on Saturday. The stores will not be opened except in the poorer quarters. In order to give Londoners a full opportunity to witness the funeral procession it has been decided to extend the route, which is now fixed to pass Buckingham Palace, through James Park and past St. James Palace to Piccadilly, and then along Piccadilly to Hyde Park corner, through Hyde Park, emerging at the marble arch, then along Edgeware road to Paddington station. This is double the length of the route originally intended and will occupy fully two hours. For similar reasons the route at Windsor has been extended to include High street, Park street and Long Walk before entering the castle. The entire route will be draped in purple and black.

The gun-carriage bearing the coffin will be drawn by the six cream-colored Flemish horses used by the late Queen at the time of the diamond jubilee, and the same harness will be used; but it will be covered with crepe. The outer casket was sent to Osborn to-night. The silver and brass inscription plates bear, in old English lettering, the names and titles of her late Majesty.

DAY OF GENERAL MOURNING.

It was officially announced late this evening that King Edward had ordered Saturday to be observed as a day of general mourning. All the banks will be closed and business suspended. The arrangements for the funeral have been only partially determined. Almost everything thus far is provisional and subject to the approval of the King, who will come to London to-morrow to look over what has been proposed to give his decision.

By order of the King all draperies displayed by citizens will be purple. The procession from St. George's chapel royal at Windsor to Frogmore has been abandoned and the coffin will remain in the chapel until the day of interment, which will probably be Monday.

The funeral procession will leave Osborn House, Isle of Wight, on Friday at 2 p. m. The route to the pier at Cowes will be lined with troops, and the royal personages will follow the coffin on foot. An order issued by Admiral Sir Charles Frederick Hottham shows that thirty-eight British vessels will take part in the naval display in the Solent.

Emperor William has commanded Count Von Wadel, master of the horse, to bring six of his Majesty's chargers from Berlin, and the Kaiser, the crown prince and other Germans in official attendance at the funeral will ride in the procession. The gun carriages to be used at Cowes and Windsor and in London will be painted the color of khaki and fitted with rubber tires.

King Edward has commanded Mr. A. Forester, the well-known artist of Black and White, to draw the lying in state for him. The King and Queen, with the Kaiser, will attend the memorial service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday. According to present arrangements, the United States is the only country which will not be specially represented at the funeral of Queen Victoria. The United States embassy has received no instructions so far, and it is supposed that only the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and his staff, will be present.

The ceremony of proclaiming King Edward VII as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India continues in the city of London. The impressive function took place in the Royal Borough of Windsor at noon. Thousands witnessed the historic proceedings. The mayor read the proclamation from the base of the Queen's statue of Castle Hill, and the recorder read it at Henry VIII's gate. Fanfares and trumpets and cheers for his Majesty, in which the Eton boys took a prominent part, closed the ceremony.

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HEFELLASLEEP

AND AWOKE TOO SOON FOR HIS OWN AND OTHERS' GOOD.

Terrible Result of a Mistake by a Freight Engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

FIVE MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

ANOTHER, THE ENGINEER AT FAULT, BURNED, CUT AND BRUISED.

And Two Locomotives and Ten Cars Piled Up in a Cut on a Curve Near Petroleum, W. Va.

PASSENGER TRAIN IN A STORM

FAST IN HUGE SNOW DRIFTS, TO THE DISMAY OF OCCUPANTS.

Frederick (Md.) Division of the Pennsylvania Railway Blocked by Deep Snow in Cuts.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 28.—Five persons dead and one severely injured, two engines and ten loaded cars wrecked, the result of a mistake of a train crew today, made between Petroleum and Volcano Junction on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. An engineer mistook the first section of a passing train for the second. Thinking both had passed, he pulled his train on to the main track and sped onward.

—The Dead.—

J. B. WATKINS, engineer train No. 88, W. W. CUNNINGHAM, fireman on No. 88.

M. COURTNEY, of Parkersburg, brakeman on No. 88.

J. T. BAILEY, of Parkersburg, fireman on No. 88.

J. G. BAILEY, of Kanawha, brakeman on No. 88.

—The Injured.—

ISAAC DAVIDSON, of Grafton, engineer on No. 87, burned, cut and bruised; will recover.

Only one body has been removed. It is that of J. G. Bailey, and it was crushed so as to be unrecognizable, and could only be identified by his watch. On account of the inaccessibility of the place where the wreck occurred, it was impossible to bring the body to Parkersburg to-night, and it will be held at Petroleum until the trains get through to-morrow.

The accident occurred in a cut on a curve on a heavy down grade and at the end of a bridge. The third section of No. 87 was on the siding at Petroleum, with orders to wait there until the second section of No. 88 passed east. Engineer Davidson, who escaped with injuries, was the engineer on No. 87 and went to sleep on the siding. When the first section went by he thought it was the second section and started out on to the main track. His fireman and forward brakeman, both of whom were killed, must also have been asleep, for they allowed him to take the train out. The conductor of the first 88, after he passed, saw Davidson pulling out, and tried to wave him to stop, but failed. The conductor of the fourth 87, seeing the third section pull out, ran forward after it as fast as possible, his engineer whistling down brakes, and the conductor of the wrecked train ran over the tops of the cars until he reached the car next to the last one wrecked, in his attempt to stop the engineer, but none of them attracted his attention in time. Conductor Lang managed to jump in time to save himself.

All passengers on the east and west-bound accommodations were transferred at the wreck to-night, but the fast trains were sent around by Moundsville and the Ohio River Railroad.

Brakeman Leslie Davis, whose day it was to go out on No. 88, owes his life to the call-boy's failure to find him this morning, and Courtney was substituted, and went to his death.

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TOWNE SPEAKS

AND IMMEDIATELY RETIRES INTO POLITICAL OBSCURITY.

Quits the United States Senate After Displaying His Oratorical Abilities for the Benefit of the Galleries.

SCORES THE ADMINISTRATION

FOR NOT WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Favors Repudiation of Obligations There, Says as He Favors Dishonoring Financial Obligations Here.

MR. CLAPP NOW SENATOR

GOOD REPUBLICAN TAKES THE RADICAL SILVERITE'S PLACE.

House Passes the Bill to Revise and Codify the Postal Laws—Alleged Sharp Practice.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Charles A. Towne, Minnesota's six weeks' senator, sang his senatorial death song to-day before a Senate crowded on the floor and in the galleries. The burden of his song was that independence should be granted the Philippines. It was perhaps the ablest presentation of that side of the case that has been made in the Senate. The ex-laborer sang his remarks from an elaborate and carefully prepared manuscript. It was rather an essay smelling of the midnight oil than an oration hot and spontaneous. Senator Towne is a man above the medium height and build, with dark hair and eyes and smooth of face. Altogether his appearance impresses one favorably. He wears gold-mounted spectacles all the time, which helps to give him a scholarly and intellectual appearance. His voice is good, but to-day it was not well managed. The main thing that marred the effect of his effort was an air of self-conscious superiority, as much as to say that while there had been many speeches made on the Philippine problem by senators heretofore, when he had concluded all would have been said that could be said on the subject worth anybody's attention. This, however, his friends say, is a mere mannerism. Anyway it was a speech, one that will be long remembered, albeit he said nothing new, but if his facts and arguments were old he presented them in a new garb. Immediately after he had finished Senator Nelson presented the credentials of Moses H. Clapp, who was elected by the Legislature as the successor to the late Cushman K. Davis. They were received, and Mr. Clapp sworn in. Thus dramatically did Mr. Towne's brief senatorial career end.

APOTHEOSIS TO LIBERTY.

An Associated Press dispatch says: The floor was crowded with senators and members of the House of Representatives, the latter including Representatives Littlefield, McCall, Cooper and others, who have been prominent in insular legislation. The galleries, public and private, were crowded to overflowing. The senators on the Democratic side gave Mr. Towne marked attention. On the Republican side the attention was less noticeable, although Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hale at first followed the speech closely, at times exchanging smiling glances on some of the utterances. At one point Mr. Towne took a front seat and listened attentively. Mr. Towne's style of delivery was clear and forcible. Although restricted by manuscript, he had the subject well in hand and rolled out the fine periods with a fervor that sent them echoing through the chamber. The speech abounded in apothoses to liberty and patriotism and scathing and scornful arraignment of the policy by which the Philippines were being annihilated. At one time he was almost overcome by the applause led to a vigorous warning from the presiding officer against demonstrations of approval or dissent. As the orator closed his brilliant peroration there was another outburst of applause, despite the warnings of the chair.

Mr. Towne, in the course of his address, referred with particularity to the charge that Aguinaldo had sold his country to the Spaniards for a bribe. He declared the accusation was "gratuitous" in its clammy when we consider that the official publications of our own government contradict and destroy it.

Referring to Admiral Dewey's denial that he had ever treated the insurgents as allies, Mr. Towne said, sarcastically: "I fear the honest sailor's terminology has suffered from recent contact with the nice discrimination of administration diplomacy."

"GLOOMY RECESSES."

Discussing the acquisition of the Philippines, Senator Towne said: "It is not easy to fix with accuracy the time when the design was formed to take forcible possession of the Philippine islands, nor to ascertain the mind in whose 'gloomy recesses' this enterprise of sacrifice and violence gathered form and pressure. * * * No man, no party, no nation can escape accountability for actions by attributing their origin to any other source than human motives and human judgment. The policy of the administration toward the Philippines will be justified, if ever justified at all, in the forum of the reason and the conscience of mankind."

Mr. Towne reviewed at length events following the occupation of the Philippines. Continuing, he said: "During the campaign of 1900 it was a favorite accusation against the opponents of the administration policy that they were keeping alive a smouldering 'rebellion' in the Philippines. The newspapers and magazines made much of this foolish argument, and in many a pulpit, where the gospel of the bullet has supplanted the Christianity of the Bible, the pious anathema of priestly priesthood rose to heaven on the wings of prayer."

Mr. Towne then declared that after the election the resistance in the Philippines had increased, and it was announced in the Senate that 20,000 soldiers would be needed in the islands for an indefinite period. "Is it not clear that the way of duty is equally the path of profit?" he said. "De-

HAVE FLED TO HILLS

PHILIPINO REBELS DISORGANIZED IN FUNSTON'S DISTRICT.

All Have Been Dispersed Except a Few Bands in the Mountainous Regions.

REBEL CAMPS DISAFFECTED

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TAKEN BY 1,000 FILIPINOS AT MALABON.

Editor Rice Sent to San Francisco—Filipino Petition Read in the United States Senate.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—General Funston reports that practically all organized insurgents in his district have been dispersed, with the exception of disconnected bands in the mountains.

Sixty-five more rebels in the island of Panay have surrendered to the United States authorities at Cabatuan.

George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, who was ordered by General MacArthur to be deported because of the publication in his paper of allegations against Lieutenant Commander William Brauer, reuter, captain of port, sailed to-day. It was ordered that he be held as a prisoner until his arrival at San Francisco.

Reports from southern Luzon say there is much disaffection in the insurgent camps. A thousand persons swore allegiance to the United States in a church at Malabon Sunday.

Calicut camp, near San Antonio, was surprised and attacked Friday by a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry. The insurgents escaped, but a score of houses were destroyed.

Detachments of the Fourth Infantry and the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry, with a platoon of marines, have captured 100 identified insurgents and latrones in Cavite province.

Twenty wiretappers were attacked recently south of San Pablo by three hundred insurgents, half of them armed with rifles. Two Americans were wounded and one captured, but was subsequently rescued by reinforcements of the Forty-ninth Regiment. One native was killed, seven were wounded and captured.

Valles, late chief of police of the island of Cebu, who has been in hiding since August on account of his activity in the insurgents' interests, has taken his family to Hong-Kong. The other Cebu police have been compelled to swear allegiance or be deported. They have chosen the former. Minor insurgent activities continue in Cebu and Bohol.

General MacArthur this evening reviewed and addressed the Seventh Infantry. He highly complimented the troops, who are the only cavalry volunteers in the islands, prior to their departure.

The Philippine commission has passed the act annulling that portion of the Spanish code which disqualified judges and magistrates for trying certain cases on account of alleged incompetency. The act declares that the judges are incompetent only when peculiarly interested in the litigation or related to the litigant. The general or civil codes are almost completed.

The hearing on the municipal bill was finished to-day, and the measure will be enacted on Monday. Only two natives objected to the church property taxation return, and no legislation was recommended on behalf of the church or other organization.

HAVE FLED TO HILLS

PHILIPINO REBELS DISORGANIZED IN FUNSTON'S DISTRICT.

All Have Been Dispersed Except a Few Bands in the Mountainous Regions.

REBEL CAMPS DISAFFECTED

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TAKEN BY 1,000 FILIPINOS AT MALABON.

Editor Rice Sent to San Francisco—Filipino Petition Read in the United States Senate.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—General Funston reports that practically all organized insurgents in his district have been dispersed, with the exception of disconnected bands in the mountains.

Sixty-five more rebels in the island of Panay have surrendered to the United States authorities at Cabatuan.

George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, who was ordered by General MacArthur to be deported because of the publication in his paper of allegations against Lieutenant Commander William Brauer, reuter, captain of port, sailed to-day. It was ordered that he be held as a prisoner until his arrival at San Francisco.

Reports from southern Luzon say there is much disaffection in the insurgent camps. A thousand persons swore allegiance to the United States in a church at Malabon Sunday.

Calicut camp, near San Antonio, was surprised and attacked Friday by a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry. The insurgents escaped, but a score of houses were destroyed.

Detachments of the Fourth Infantry and the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry, with a platoon of marines, have captured 100 identified insurgents and latrones in Cavite province.

Twenty wiretappers were attacked recently south of San Pablo by three hundred insurgents, half of them armed with rifles. Two Americans were wounded and one captured, but was subsequently rescued by reinforcements of the Forty-ninth Regiment. One native was killed, seven were wounded and captured.

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